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SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

JANUARY, 1944

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence Forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in Defence Forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The latest statistics herein are as at the end of January, 1944. It is hoped that future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

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1. TOTAL PERSONS OCCUPIED (FORCES & CIVILIANS)

Extensive statistical data obtained from the Civil Registration (C.R.7) of June, 1943 (which amounted virtually to a census of civilian employment) combined with statistics of enlistments, has made it possible to compile an accurate statement of total occupied persons in Australia as at June 1943 and to revise estimates previously made. The actual figures as at June 1943 are shown below in comparison with figures for July 1939 (based on National Register) and with figures for July 1941 and June 1942 based largely on Pay Roll Tax data (first obtained in July 1941) combined with statistics of enlistments. Figures shown in parenthesis have been interpolated on available evidence.

TABLE 1. AUSTRALIA : OCCUPIED PERSONS (INCLUDING FORCES)

End of Month	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Forces (Gross en- listments less dis- charges)(a)	Employers, Self Em- ployed & Rural helpers(b)	Employees at Work	Unemployed (all causes)	Total Bread- winners	Bread- winners normally available for work	Persons not normally seeking oc- cupation who have become breadwinners
MALES (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	12.9	597.1	1495.1	264.0	2369.1	2369.1	-
July, 1941	334.0	(492.0)	1551.4	(80.0)	(2459.4)	2407.4	(50.0)
June, 1942	624.3	(c)	1455.0	26.5	(c)	2426.6	(c)
June, 1943	693.5	407.0	1399.1	19.5	2519.1	2445.8	73.3
December, 1943	691.2	(c)	(c)	(19.5)	(c)	2455.4	(c)
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	-	75.0	565.6	34.0	674.6	674.6	-
July, 1941	-	(70.8)	654.5	(20.0)	(746.0)	691.0	(55.0)
June, 1942	16.5	(63.9)	685.8	7.0	(774.4)	699.4	(75.0)
June, 1943	44.7	46.1	710.2	6.3	807.3	708.0	99.3
Decemb.(c)1943	49.0	(46.0)	(720.6)	(6.3)	(821.8)	712.0	(109.8)
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)							
July, 1939	12.9	672.1	2060.7	298.0	3043.7	3043.7	-
July, 1941	334.0	(562.8)	2205.9	(100.0)	(3203.4)	3098.4	(105.0)
June, 1942	640.8	(c)	2140.8	33.5	(c)	3126.0	(c)
June, 1943	738.2	453.1	2109.3	25.8	3326.4	3153.8	172.6
Decemb. 1943	740.2	(c)	(c)	(25.8)	(c)	3167.4	(c)

(a) See Note (b) to Table 2. (b) The few "helpers" in non-rural industries have been treated as "employees". Male helpers in rural industry are included with employers and self-employed, while female unpaid helpers in rural industry are not included as occupied persons. They are considered to be largely engaged in home domestic duties. (c) Not available. (d) Revised since last issue.

Combining columns 1, 2 and 3, it is seen that the total number of persons occupied in all capacities in the forces and in civilian work increased from 2,745,700 in July 1939 to 3,300,600 in June 1943, that is by 554,900.

Total Persons Occupied in Work or Forces : Australia.

	<u>July 1939</u>	<u>June 1943</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	'000	'000	'000
Males ..	2,105.1	2,499.6	394.5
Females ..	640.6	801.0	160.4
<u>Total:</u>	<u>2,745.7</u>	<u>3,300.6</u>	<u>554.9</u>

The sources of this increase in number of persons occupied were as follows:-

Sources of Increase in Persons Occupied in Work or Forces : Australia.

July 1939 to June 1943.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	'000	'000	'000
Column 4. Decrease in number unemployed ..	244.5	27.7	272.2
Column 6. Normal increase in number of breadwinners available for work ..	76.7	33.4	110.1
Column 7. Abnormal or war-time increase in number of persons occupied in work or forces ..	73.3	99.3	172.6
<u>Total Increase:</u>	<u>394.5</u>	<u>160.4</u>	<u>554.9</u>

The figures shown in column 7 as representing the abnormal or war-time increase in number of persons occupied in work or forces represent persons who had retired and returned to work, persons who would normally have retired but delayed their retirement, and persons who would not, but for war conditions, have entered into employment or forces. While there is definite evidence that the number of females entering occupation is still increasing steadily, it is believed that the corresponding number of males has ceased to increase and may have begun to decrease.

A further significant war-time change occurred in regard to grade of employment. Figures in column 2 indicate that the number of males who were employers or self-employed in their own business decreased from 597,100 in July 1939 to 407,000 in June 1943, that is by 190,100. The number of females in these categories decreased from 75,000 in July 1939 to 46,100 in June 1943, or by 28,900. The decrease in the male employer and self-employer group is relatively far greater than that in number of males employed as wage earners (column 3) and is accounted for by transfer of employers and self-employers to forces and to war-time wage earning employment.

Sufficient data are not available to present the foregoing complete analysis at monthly intervals. The remainder of this bulletin deals with monthly figures for enlistments and wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural and household domestic). It is presented in form comparable with that of previous surveys.

2. FORCES AND EMPLOYMENT (EXCLUDING RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC)

The main features of the January 1944 figures may be summarized as follows:-

Males: Compared with the previous month, there was a reduction in males in the Forces in January of 4,600, while males employed in non-rural industry showed an increase of 700. During the year ended January, males in the Forces or employed in non-rural industry decreased by 300, the Forces showing a net increase of 12,800 and non-rural employment a net decrease of 13,100.

Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the Defence Forces decreased by 5,000 in December. The average monthly increase during the twelve months ended January 1944 was 2,900. The number of females taken into the Forces in January was 100 compared with an average monthly increase of 1,100 during the twelve months ended January, and the decrease in civil employment (other than rural and household domestic) was 5,100 in the month compared with an average increase of 1,800 during the preceding twelve months.

The following table shows as at the end of July 1939, July 1941, November 1941, November 1942, and each month from January 1944, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and net enlistments in the Defence Forces. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into Defence Forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life, and includes the permanent Defence Forces.

TABLE 2. AUSTRALIA - Wage Earners Employed in Industry
and Total Net Enlistments in Defence Forces.
(Thousands)

End of Month	Wage Earners Employed in Industry (excluding rural and household domestic)(a)			Total net Enlist- ments in all Defence Forces(b)			Total (excluding wage earners in rural industry and household domestic service)			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1939 - July	..	1,293.1	437.1	1,730.2	12.9	-	12.9	1,306.0	437.1	1,743.1
1941 - July	..	1,363.4	548.5	1,911.9	334.0	0.2	334.2	1,697.4	548.7	2,246.1
November	..	1,381.3	571.0	1,952.3	391.4	3.6	395.0	1,772.7	574.6	2,347.3
1942 - November	..	1,288.2	612.0	1,900.2	664.3	30.2	694.5	1,952.5	642.2	2,594.7
1943 - January	..	1,285.9	614.9	1,900.8	673.8	36.0	709.8	1,959.7	650.9	2,610.6
April	..	1,277.3	629.9	1,907.2	686.7	41.8	728.5	1,964.0	671.7	2,635.7
May	..	1,275.7	630.7	1,906.4	690.6	43.3	733.9	1,966.3	674.0	2,640.3
June	..	1,273.9	631.3	1,905.2	693.5	44.7	738.2	1,967.4	676.0	2,643.4
July	..	1,270.2	633.4	1,903.6	696.1	46.0	742.1	1,966.3	679.4	2,645.7
August	..	1,269.7	635.7	1,905.4	696.5	47.1	743.6	1,966.2	682.8	2,649.0
September	..	1,267.8	636.8	1,904.6	697.1	47.9	745.0	1,964.9	684.7	2,649.6
October	..	1,270.7	639.9	1,910.6	696.3	48.1	744.4	1,967.0	688.0	2,655.0
November	..	1,271.0	641.3	1,912.3	693.0	48.7	741.7	1,964.0	690.0	2,654.0
December(c)	..	1,272.1	641.5	1,913.6	691.2	49.0	740.2	1,963.3	690.5	2,653.8
1944 - January	..	1,272.8	636.4	1,909.2	686.6	49.1	735.7	1,959.4	685.5	2,644.9

(a) Includes employees of Allied Works Council and Allied Governments, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May 1942, and numbered approximately 40,000 in January, 1944.

(b) Includes permanent defence forces. See Section 5 of this Survey for latest available details of net enlistments in the various arms of the Services since the outbreak of war. The figures represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. Figures as to enlistments, discharges, etc., in respect of Army are in process of revision and the figures herein will be amended when check is complete.

(c) Revised since last issue.

3. EMPLOYMENT (EXCLUDING RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC)

The numbers of persons employed in July 1941 and subsequent months (as shown in the first three columns of the previous table) are dissected in the following table into four large groups of employment.

TABLE 3. AUSTRALIA - Wage Earners Employed in Industry -
(excluding Rural and Household Domestic)
(For totals for each month see above)
(Thousands)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Air- craft, Ship- building			Other Factories and Workshops			Government Employment (except Factory)(a)			All Other (a)			
	M	M	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1941 - July	..	51.4	8.7	60.1	505.9	202.8	708.7	306.0	62.6	368.6	500.1	274.4	774.5
November	..	59.7	11.2	70.9	516.4	210.7	727.1	306.5	66.4	372.9	498.7	282.7	781.4
1942 - December	..	88.4	32.6	121.0	488.5	208.3	696.8	320.0	89.3	409.3	388.9	286.5	675.4
1943 - January	..	90.8	34.1	124.9	488.1	207.7	695.8	320.8	90.5	411.3	386.2	282.6	668.8
April	..	92.0	38.9	130.9	490.5	211.4	701.9	315.9	94.0	410.5	378.9	285.0	663.9
May	..	91.9	39.8	131.7	490.2	209.4	699.6	314.0	95.7	409.7	379.6	285.8	665.4
June	..	90.9	39.4	130.3	489.9	209.9	699.8	314.6	99.0	413.6	378.5	263.0	661.5
July	..	89.9	39.0	128.9	489.5	209.9	699.4	316.2	103.8	420.0	374.6	280.7	655.3
August	..	88.4	38.2	126.6	490.5	210.6	701.1	316.6	105.7	422.3	374.2	281.2	655.4
September	..	88.0	37.2	125.2	489.9	211.1	701.0	317.5	106.3	423.8	372.4	282.2	654.6
October	..	86.5	37.1	123.6	491.9	211.1	703.0	317.4	107.0	424.4	374.9	284.7	659.6
November	..	84.2	35.7	119.9	492.4	211.7	704.1	317.5	108.0	425.5	376.9	285.9	662.8
December	..	82.4	33.7	116.1	490.8	211.6	702.4	319.4	109.3	428.7	379.5	288.5	668.0
1944 - January	..	81.8	32.5	114.3	493.8	210.3	704.1	320.6	110.2	430.8	376.6	283.4	660.0

Increase since November, 1941.

Number	..	22.1	21.3	43.4	-22.6	-0.4	-23.0	14.1	43.8	57.9	-122.1	0.7	-121.4
Per Cent.	..	37.0	190.2	61.2	-4.4	-0.2	-3.2	4.6	66.0	15.5	-24.5	0.2	-15.5

(a) Employees on Allied Works Council projects are included as Government Employment or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. Employees of Allied Governments and local and semi-government bodies are also included with "Government Employment".

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentage of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific.

Government munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding showed a steady growth in the total for both sexes until April 1943. Male employment in Government munition factories etc., increased rapidly until July 1942, but after that date the monthly increase slackened off, and since April 1943, about 10,200 men have been released. Females in Government munition works etc., continued to expand until May 1943, but 7,300 women have been released since that date.

Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but then commenced to decline, and by the end of 1942 had decreased by 28,000. Since that time there has been an increase of 5,300. However, a very large proportion of the workers remaining in private factories have been transferred to war contracts. Female employment in other factories and workshops has remained steady, and in January 1943 was almost at the November 1941 level.

Males in Governmental services other than munition works increased slightly until April 1942, but there was a large increase in May 1942, due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities. In January 1944, there were 5,900 fewer males in this group than in May 1942. The number of females in Government services (other than factories) has increased fairly steadily and in January 1944, stood at 66 per cent. above the November 1941 level.

Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and the decline in subsequent months placed January 1944 at 24.5 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 122,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" by the end of January, 1944, were only 700 above the November 1941 level.

Summing up the trend of non-rural employment (other than private domestic) it may be said that from November 1941 to May 1943, munition etc. works required 32,200 extra men and 28,600 extra women, but have subsequently released 10,200 men and 7,300 women. Between November 1941 and January 1944, other Government activities absorbed 14,100 extra men and 43,800 women, while other factories and workshops released 22,600 men, and all other industries released 122,100 men. Female employment in "Other Factories" and "All Other Industries" expanded by 300 from November 1941 to January 1944.

4. MOVEMENT INTO WAGE AND SALARY EARNING AND THE FORCES.

The following table shows for January 1944 the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions, (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right-hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

TABLE 4. AUSTRALIA - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at January 1944.
(Thousands)

Particulars	Totals as at end of January 1944			Increases					
				July 1939 to January 1944 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to January 1944 (Pacific War Period)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(i) Defence Forces. (Gross en- listments less discharges (a))	686.6	49.1	735.7	673.7	49.1	722.8	295.2	45.7	340.9
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners employed other than rural and household domestic workers:									
Munitions, Aircraft, Ship- building (Governmental) ..	81.8	32.5	114.3	71.2	31.4	102.6	22.1	21.3	43.4
Other Factories and Workshops	493.8	210.3	704.1	67.2	63.2	130.4	- 22.6	- 0.4	- 23.0
Other ..	697.2	393.6	1,090.8	-158.7	104.7	-54.0	-108.0	44.5	-63.5
TOTAL:	1,272.8	636.4	1,909.2	- 20.3	199.3	179.0	-108.5	65.4	-43.1
(iii) Unemployed (through sickness, accident, unfitness and lack of work) ..	(b)	(b)	(b)						
	19.5	6.3	25.8	-244.5	-27.7	-272.2	- 54.4	-13.0	-67.4
TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES EMPLOYEES & UNEMPLOYED:	1,978.9	691.8	2,670.7	408.9	220.7	629.6	132.3	98.1	230.4
(iv) Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners: (c) ..	-	-	-	71.0	33.8	104.8	27.0	13.7	40.7
(v) Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups (d), employers and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners ..	-	-	-	337.9	186.9	524.8	105.3	84.4	189.7

Notes to Table 4:

- (a) Fuller details of Defence Forces enlisted since the commencement of war are given in Section 5 of this summary. A small number of permanent forces are included in (i) above. See footnote (b) to Table 2.
- (b) Unemployed wage and salary earners as recorded at the Civilian Register, June 1943.
- (c) Estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners due to population increase, assuming (in the case of females) continuation of pre-war increasing proportion of females seeking employment.
- (d) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women and young persons not following an occupation.

The preceding table shows that since July 1939, net enlistments in the Defence Forces have been 722,800 persons (673,700 males and 49,100 females), while 179,000 additional wage and salary earners (199,300 additional females offset by 20,300 fewer males) have been engaged by industries other than rural and household domestic service. This total of 901,800 persons (653,400 males and 248,400 females) has been drawn from:-

		Males	Females	Total
(a)	Unemployed wage and salary earners ..	244,500	27,700	272,200
(b)	Normal increase of wage and salary earners ..	71,000	33,700	104,700
(c)	Persons not gainfully occupied, employers and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage earners ..	337,900	187,000	524,900
	TOTAL:	653,400	248,400	901,800

Group (c) is estimated to have been made up approximately as follows:-

Persons normally not gainfully occupied ..	71,100	103,600	174,700
Persons previously rural wage earners ..	65,400	-30,500*	34,900
Persons previously in private domestic service	-	80,500	80,500
Persons normally employers or self-employed ..	201,400	33,400	234,800
TOTAL:	337,900	187,000	524,900

* The minus figure represents a net movement of women into rural wage earning.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods:- (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan; (b) November 1941 to Sept. 1943 - the first 22 months of the Pacific War during which net enlistments reached a peak; (c) the four months ended January, 1944.

TABLE 5. AUSTRALIA - Analysis of Manpower Statistics, 1939-43.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per month		
	July 1939 to Novem- ber 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Sept. 1943 (22 Mths)	Sept. 1943 to Jan- uary 1944 (4 Mths)	July 1939 to Novem- ber 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Sept. 1943 (22 Mths)	Sept. 1943 to January 1944 (4 Mths)
	MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Increase in Defence Forces (a) ..	378.5	305.7	-10.5	13.5	13.9	-2.6
Increase in employment (other than rural) ..	88.2	-113.5	5.0	3.2	-5.2	1.2
Total Increase in Forces and Industry:	466.7	192.2	- 5.5	16.7	8.7	-1.4
The sources of this increase were:						
(i) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	54.4	-	6.8	2.4	-
(ii) Normal increase in Wage and Salary earners ..	44.0	21.7	5.3	1.6	1.0	1.3
(iii) Drawn from other groups (b)	232.6	116.1	-10.8	8.3	5.3	-2.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces ..	3.6	44.3	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.3
Increase in employment (other than rural & household domestic	133.9	65.8	(c)-0.4	4.8	3.0	(c)-0.1
Total Increase in Forces and Industry:	137.5	110.1	0.8	4.9	5.0	0.2
The source of this increase was:						
(i) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	13.0	-	0.5	0.6	-
(ii) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.1	10.6	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.8
(iii) Drawn from other groups (b)	102.7	86.5	(c)-2.3	3.7	3.9	(c)-0.6

(a) See explanation of net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof. See also footnote (b) to Table on page 2. (b) As defined in (v) in Table 4. (c) Declines due to seasonal movement in January.

Males: During the first period of the war, males in the Forces increased by 378,500, and employees in non-rural industry by 88,200, a total increase of 466,700, or 16,700 men per month. This large increase was made possible by increase in available wage and salary earners (1,600 males per month) by re-employment of unemployed at an average rate of 6,800 per month, and by the movement of 8,300 men per month into wage or salary earning or the Forces from the employing group, rural wage earning, and males who would not normally be occupied (young boys and elderly men).

From the outbreak of war in the Pacific until September 1943 when net enlistments reached a peak, the rate of intake into the Forces averaged 13,900 monthly. Unemployed, the re-employment of whom averaged 2,400 per month, was exhausted by June 1943; and the intake of men from employers, rural wage earners, and normally unoccupied males was lower than in the early war period, but still averaged 5,300 per month. The number of non-rural wage and salary earners decreased by 113,500 or 5,200 per month.

From September 1943 to January 1944, the number of net enlistments of males in the Forces has decreased by 10,500 or 2,600 per month. The number of non-rural wage and salary earners has increased 5,000, showing an increase of 1,250 per month. With normal increase of 5,300 becoming available, the net result has been a decrease of 10,800 or 2,700 per month in the number of males drawn from employers, rural wage earners, and unoccupied males. This decrease is partly accounted for by the policy of returning men from the Army for rural work. It is also apparently due in part to the fact that some elderly men who returned to employment in the early days of war are now being forced, through physical incapacity, to discontinue working. There is evidence that the total number of males available for forces and employment has ceased to increase and has been declining since the middle of 1943.

On 1st October, 1943, War Cabinet made a comprehensive review of the man-power position in Australia. It was decided that in the following nine months, 20,000 men were to be diverted from munitions and aircraft production and 20,000 were to be released from the Army, over and above routine discharges. Cabinet also decided the future monthly intake into the Navy, Army and Air Force. A complete review of the munitions programmes as at 31st August, 1943, was to be undertaken, and man-power under the control of the Allied Works Council, was to be limited to that existing at 31st August, 1943.

Releases were to be for specific purposes approved by the War Commitments Committee. Cabinet approved of 15,000 men being released for rural industries as an urgent priority. Other decisions included use of more prisoners of war and civilian internees and, where possible, further diversions from the less essential industries.

Approval had been granted by 18th March, 1944, for the following numbers of special releases from the Army:

Dairying ..	2,751	Other Farms ..	3,825
Food Factories, etc. ..	1,459	Timber & Box Making ..	791
Other Industries ..	1,915	Total:	<u>10,741</u>

Females: Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November, 1941, but in the next 22 months averaged 2,400 per month. In the 4 months, September 1943 to January 1944, the average fell to 300. Those entering industry averaged 4,800 each month from July 1939 to November 1941, during the next 22 months they averaged 3,000, and in the 4 months September 1943 to January 1944, there was practically no change. The largest sources of additional female labour were unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. These sources provided 3,700 per month in the period July 1939 to November 1941, 3,900 per month during the 22 months ended September 1943.

5. DEFENCE FORCES

The numbers of persons enlisted in the Defence Forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column while the second column represents the net number taken into Defence Forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total, with the addition of Permanent Forces, is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the Defence Forces have drawn

men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TABLE 6. DEFENCE FORCES : AUSTRALIA.
Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st January, 1944.
(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES			
Military	- A.I.F. (a) ..	..	431,660(b)
	Militia (including Garrison) (a) ..	..	235,261(b)
	V.D.C. ..	..	4,670(b)
Air	- R.A.A.F. ..	..	171,578
Naval	- R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	32,096
	TOTAL MALES:		875,265
FEMALES			
Military	- Nurses, A.I.F. (a)	..	2,848
	Nurses, Militia (a)	..	1,346
	A.A.M.W.S. - A.I.F. (a)	..	3,045
	A.A.M.W.S. - Militia (a)	..	3,408
	A.W.A.S. ..	..	21,941
Air	- W.A.A.A.F. ..	..	22,313
	R.A.A.F. Nursing Service	..	441
Naval	- W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	1,859
	TOTAL FEMALES:		57,201
			49,156

(a) These figures allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units.

(b) Approximate, subject to revision. As to Army figures, see footnote (b) to Table on page 3.

The largest increase during January in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (2,500). The A.I.F. total decreased by 1,000 after taking into account transfers from the Militia. The net total of the A.I.F. and Militia together declined by 7,100, compared with January. Amongst females the only important changes were increases of 130 in the net number of W.A.A.A.F. and 70 in the A.W.A.S.

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3rd May, 1944.